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**LUNESDALE**

**RURAL DISTRICT**

**COUNCIL**

**REPORT**

**of the**

**Medical Officer of Health**

**and the**

**Public Health Inspector**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1970**



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**RURAL DISTRICT**  
**COUNCIL**

**REPORT**

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**Medical Officer of Health**  
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**Public Health Inspector**

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LUNESDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman:  
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B. O. Wilson, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:  
B. R. Nelson, M.A.P.H.I.



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A N N U A L   R E P O R T  
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Lunesdale Rural District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present for your consideration this Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of Lunesdale Rural District, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1970. The form and contents follow the usual pattern and are in accordance with the Circular 1/71 from the Department of Health.

The estimated mid-year population shows a modest rise of 50 to 10,820. In line with the national trend, births were the lowest for many years; the number of deaths was about the average. After adjustment to take account of the age-sex structure of the area, the birth rate was higher than the national rate, and the death rate lower.

Measles re-appeared, but was not unexpected. It typically assumes epidemic proportions on alternate years. Our vaccination campaign had two set-backs in 1968 and 1969, but now that adequate stocks are available, a satisfactory level of immunisation is being maintained.

Last year, I was very concerned about the statistical reduction in the acceptance rate for diphtheria immunisation, and an enquiry was set up. As was suspected, the fault was administrative, and in fact the true level was, and is, about 80%.

During 1970, a vaccine has been produced against German Measles. Although one of the least severe of childhood infectious diseases, should it occur during pregnancy, it can cause serious physical handicap to the baby. The aim now is to protect all girls before their 14th birthday.

In October, during an industrial dispute, sewage works staff withdrew their services. However, it was possible to provide some degree of maintenance, and the effluents were kept up to the required standards, so that no untreated sewage reached the River Lune or its tributaries. Nevertheless, water samples were taken daily during the period of the dispute, at selected points receiving water from the Lune. Although a few showed minor pollution, they were proved not to be associated with our sewage works effluent.

I acknowledge with gratitude the continued good work of my colleague Mr. Nelson, the ready co-operation of the other officials and the interest of the Committee in our work in the field of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

J. V. DYER

Medical Officer of Health



SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
OF THE AREA



# GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA of the District (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	76,267
POPULATION (Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	7,351
(Census 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	8,224
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate mid-1970)	..					10,820
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES:-						
According to Rate Book (1951)	..	..	..			2,091
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES:-						
According to Rate Book (1970)	..	..	..			3,599
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE (1970)	..	..	..			3.00
NUMBER OF HOUSES PER ACRE (1970)	..	..	..	..	..	0.05
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	..	..	..	..	..	0.14
RATEABLE VALUE 1970	..	..	..	..	..	£423,338
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	..	..	..	..	..	£1,682

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are reasonably satisfactory and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are:-

Agriculture

Manufacture of Textiles

Limestone Quarrying

Brick Manufacture

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1970

Live Births								Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	68	138
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
								72	72	144

Crude Birth Rate per 1000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.4
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

## Still Births

Number registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Still-birth rate per 1000 total births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Nil
Total live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	72	144

## Infant Deaths

Total infant deaths (under 1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	1	1
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			7
Total infant deaths (under 4 weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	1	1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			7
Total infant deaths (under 1 week)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	1	1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			7
Still births and deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	1	1
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			7
Deaths from Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Nil
Deaths from All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	62	118
Crude death rate per 1000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			10.9
Adjusted death rate per 1000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			8.0

## Deaths from Certain Specified Diseases

								Deaths	Rate per 1000 population
Cancer (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1.93
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil



TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF  
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1970

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease .. .. .	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-
Measles .. .. .	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, intestine .. .. .	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate .. .. .	1	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ..	4	4	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	-	-	-
Diabetes, Mellitus .. .. .	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	-	-	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases .. .. .	-	1	1
Anaemias .. .. .	-	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system .. .. .	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	-	2	2
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	-	-	-
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	-	-	-
Ishaemic heart disease .. .. .	25	10	35
Other heart disease .. .. .	2	3	5
Cerebro vascular disease .. .. .	3	13	16
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	2	4	6
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1	-	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	6	5	11
Bronchitis and emphysema .. .. .	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	-	1	1
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	-	2	2
Appendicitis .. .. .	-	-	-
Other diseases of the digestive system ..	-	-	-
Nephritis, nephrosis .. .. .	-	-	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system .. .. .	1	2	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities .. .. .	-	1	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality .. .. .	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill defined diseases .. .. .	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	2	-	2
All other accidents .. .. .	2	4	6
Suicide .. .. .	-	1	1
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	-	-	-
Total Deaths from All Causes .. .. .	56	62	118

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1970 AND THE PERIOD 1965 - 1969

Year	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1970 .. ..	144	13.3*	118	10.9*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	7	1	7
1969 .. ..	186	17.3	114	10.6	4	21.0	Nil	Nil	6	32.0	4	22.0
1968 .. ..	161	15.4	107	10.2	3	18.0	Nil	Nil	4	25.0	3	19.0
1967 .. ..	178	17.9	106	10.7	2	11.0	Nil	Nil	2	11.0	Nil	Nil
1966 .. ..	158	16.3	125	12.9	3	18.6	Nil	Nil	2	12.7	1	6.3
1965 .. ..	186	19.6	104	11.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5.4	1	5.4
Average 5 years 1965-1969	-	17.3	-	11.1	-	13.7	Nil	Nil	-	17.2	-	10.5

\* Adjusted } live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 14.4 per 1,000  
death rate (comparability factor, 0.73) = 8.0 per 1,000



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

Ambulance Service

Lancaster Ambulance Station. Telephone Lancaster 3311.

Care of Children

No. 12 Area Children's Committee, Lancashire County Council.  
Area Children's Officer: Miss F. M. Jay, B.A., Station Road,  
Lancaster. Telephone 66246.

Clinics

1. Child Welfare Centres

- (a) Hornby, Village Institute, alternate Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (b) Caton Institute, every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (c) Halton, The Clinic, Penny Stone Road, Halton, every Thursday,  
2 to 4 p.m.
- (d) Carnforth, Market Street, every Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

2. Dental

- (a) Market Street, Carnforth: Every Thursday, by arrangement.
- (b) Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster: Daily, by arrangement.

3. Immunisation and Vaccination

- (a) Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tuberculosis and measles can be provided free of charge at Child Welfare Centres within the district. Appointments arranged as required.
- (b) The same services can also be provided free by the General Medical Practitioners in the area.

4. Ophthalmic

Market Street, Carnforth: Alternate Wednesday mornings.

5. Orthopaedic

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster: By arrangement

6. Minor Ailments

Market Street, Carnforth: Friday mornings, 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.

## 7. Speech Therapy

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster: Mondays, by appointment.

Ryelands House, Lancaster: Wednesdays, by appointment.

## Convalescence

Arrangements can be made through the Divisional Health Office, Slyne Road, Lancaster, for the admission of children and adults to convalescent or recuperative homes. This service is not normally free of charge.

## Health Visiting Service

Full-time nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire County Council to carry out duties as health visitors and school nurses.

## Home Help Service

Home Helps are available to provide help in the home for persons who are incapacitated by illness, old age and infirmity, confinement, etc. Those who can afford to pay for this service are required to do so according to their means.

## Home Nursing and Midwifery

Full-time nurse/midwives, who combine the duties of direct nursing and domiciliary midwifery, are available within the District.

## Laboratory Service

Samples of water, milk and specimens in connection with infectious diseases are dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston Royal Infirmary.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst at County Hall, Preston.

## Mental Health Service

Mental Welfare Officers working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists provide supervision and after-care for the mentally subnormal living in the community and for mentally ill persons after discharge from hospital.

A Junior and an Adult Training Centre at Lancaster and Torrisholme respectively provide day care and training for the mentally handicapped and a Junior Hostel is available for permanent or short-stay cases.

## Welfare Services

The following Welfare Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are administered by Divisional Health Committee No. 2.

### (1) Residential Accommodation

For elderly persons in need for care and attention not other-wise available to them, permanent accommodation is provided in the following Homes for the Aged: Dolphinlee, Fair Elms, The Laurels and Beaumont View at Lancaster; the Empress at Morecambe; Moor Platt and the Hermitage at Caton; Slyne House, Slyne-with-Hest. Short term care for two weeks is also available in certain circumstances.

### (2) Care of Aged Persons in Their Own Homes

The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded, where necessary, so as to provide adequate home nursing help in the home and general support in conjunction with any local voluntary organisation, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes as long as possible. A laundry service and free chiropody service are also available.

### (3) Handicapped Persons

Registers are maintained for the blind and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics are provided with occupational therapy, chiropody, transport to social centres, holidays, etc.

### (4) Home for Disabled and/or Old Persons

There are 8 homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary bodies or private individuals. These homes are registered and inspected regularly by the Divisional Medical Staff.





PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE





# NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1970

		Age Period - Years									
Diseases	Total Cases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age Un-known
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	48	3	1	6	9	11	15	-	1	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total Cases	49	3	1	6	9	11	15	-	1	1	2

		Age Period - Years													
Disease	Total Cases	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Age Un-known
Infective Jaundice	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

		Age Period - Years					
Disease	Total Cases	0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age Unknown
Food Poisoning	2	1	-	1	-	-	-

## TUBERCULOSIS - 1970

There have been no cases notified during the year

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of infectious disease increased from 12 in 1969 to 54 in 1970. There were 48 cases of measles during the year compared with 3 in 1969 and 170 in 1968. A vaccine to give protection against measles was introduced in 1969 and although it is too early to assess its effectiveness, it is encouraging to compare the 1968 number with the current year.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION SCHEMES

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive immunisation and vaccination service is provided free of cost. At present protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tuberculosis and measles is available for children at school clinics and child welfare centres. This service is available also from family doctors except for vaccination against tuberculosis.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a triple vaccine is simple and quick and poliomyelitis vaccine can now be given by mouth at the same time. The number of children in Lunesdale so protected over the past six years is given on the next page, which shows a small but steady increase acceptance over the last three years.

The following figures, which relate to the whole divisional area show the percentage of young children vaccinated or immunised as at 31st December, 1970:- Smallpox 27% of children under 2 years of age; for children born in 1968, poliomyelitis 75%, whooping cough 71%, diphtheria 76%

# IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT 1965-70

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who completed a full course of primary immunisation			
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1970	169	139	171
1969	121	108	128
1968	113	93	113
1967	150	120	152
1966	184	171	187
1965	200	185	206

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a reinforcement injection			
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1970	216	43	266
1969	305	30	323
1968	333	30	342
1967	366	53	367
1966	326	83	267
1965	342	101	281

## POLIOMYELITIS

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years who have completed a full course of primary vaccination in 1970 .. .. 169

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a reinforcement dose in 1970 .. .. 179

## MEASLES

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years who have completed a full course of primary vaccination in 1970 .. .. 139

## RUBELLA (German Measles)

Number of individuals, under 16 years who had vaccinations against rubella - completed in 1970 .. .. 23



REPORT OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE AREA





TABLE 1

## ALL VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Cemetery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Civic Amenities Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Factory Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Food Hygiene	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Game Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Interviews and Other Visits				..	..	..	115
Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Mobile Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Offices and Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Petroleum Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Refuse Collection and Disposal				..	..	..	358
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Total Number of Visits				..	..	..	1682

TABLE 2

## Houses Provided during the Year - Newly Erected and Conversions

	Total
(a) Council Houses	..
(b) Buildings Converted to Houses	..
(c) Private Houses	..
(d) Mains Water Provided	..
(e) Private Water Supplies	..
(f) Connected to Sewer	..
(g) Connected to Septic Tank	..

TABLE 3

## 1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1. (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	219
(b)	Number of Inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose .. .. .	346
(c)	Number of Dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ..	57
2.	Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit .. .. approx.	9

## 2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Houses closed	Displaced during year. Persons Families	
(i) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil	-	-
(ii) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	Nil	-	-
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	-	-

## 3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

(i)	After informal action by Local Authority .. .. .	36
(ii)	After formal notice under:-	
	(a) Public Health Acts .. .. .	Nil
	(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	Nil
(iii)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	Nil

## 4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957) .. .. Nil

## 5. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT .. .. Nil

The Planning restrictions and the general high prices paid for houses in this district coupled with the increased Improvement Grants now mean that sub-standard properties are in demand and purchasers are willing to spend large sums to modernise and make fit these houses.



An undetermined number of owner/occupied and tenanted houses are substandard mainly by the lack of standard amenities such as baths, hot water etc., and it is hoped that the owners of these properties will take advantage of the Improvement Grants.

No statutory cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, the low standards laid down by the Housing Acts allowing for numerous occupants to reside in the smallest dwelling.

TABLE 4

1. HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958, AND HOUSING ACT, 1969.

Improvement Grants	Owner Occupier	Tenanted
(i) Number submitted by private individuals .. .. .	24	10
(ii) Number approved .. .. .	21	10
(iii) Work completed .. .. .	19	7
(iv) Additional separate dwellings included in (iii) above..	4	2
(v) Amount paid in grants ..	£6430	£3503
(vi) Average amount per house	£338	£500

2. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959, AND HOUSING ACTS 1961, 1964 and 1969.

Standard Grants	Owner Occupier	Tenanted
(i) Number submitted by private individuals .. .. .	3	2
(ii) Number approved .. .. .	3	2
(iii) Number refused .. .. .	-	-
(iv) Number of dwellings improved	24	4
(v) Amount paid in grants ..	£1271	£327
(vi) Average grant per house	£318	£163

It is significant that the Improvement Grant applications have almost doubled whereas the Standard Grant applications are a fourth of the previous year. More people are modernising houses with the increase in grant aid from £400 to £1000, and it is pleasing to see that applications have trebled for tenanted properties. I would like to see more applications for Standard Grants where the property is only sub-standard in so far as all the amenities do not exist.

TABLE 5

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The bonus scheme has now run a complete year. It has been an unqualified success with the public and the men. The public know the day and almost the hour when the dustbin will be emptied. This regularity has now made it possible to collect refuse from more farmers who leave the refuse in plastic bags at the milk stand on the day of collection. It is not possible to collect refuse from some farms off the regular routes and the six fell farms on Roeburndale are still collected quarterly.

The present fleet of refuse vehicles consist of two 16/20 cubic yard Dennis Paxit compression vehicles, and one 18 cubic yard "fore and aft" S. & D. tipper with one 16 cubic yard "fore and aft" Karrier tipper in reserve.

The regular system of maintenance by the Engineer and Surveyor's staff was disrupted during the strike by his men. It resumed when work became normal with the driver of the vehicle having the responsibility of greasing and painting.

Refuse disposal on Caton Moor became more difficult with the level of tipping in the quarry rising and the nature of the refuse becoming lighter with a high paper and plastic content. The strong winds on this high and exposed site makes controlled tipping impossible when there is a man power shortage to level and cover the refuse regularly. An attempt to cover exposed refuse was made each Friday but very often it was not possible due to the time taken to level the tipped refuse to prepare the site for the following week. The short periods the tip attendant/spare loader had on the tip were mainly spent in levelling, collecting refuse around the perimeter dumped by the public, collecting plastics and paper from the fell and spreading fine limestone cover. These short periods of time were never long enough to make the tip and surrounding land look tidy and complaints have been numerous from certain people.

The problem of indiscriminate dumping in hedgerows, woods, fell etc. is as prevelant here as elsewhere in the country. Efforts are made to trace the offenders and I am indebted to Sergeant Harper and his staff at Hornby Police Station for their help and co-operation in tracing offenders.

TABLE 6

## SALVAGE

The income from the sale of salvage during the year is shown:-

Description	T.	Cwt.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	18.	12.	2.	162.	19.	4.

Waste paper is baled in a hand press by the Tip Attendant/Spare Loader, and he, together with all other collection staff is in receipt of a salvage bonus. In order to increase collections the bonus rate is 25% of all sales.



The contract for the sale of waste paper was renewed during the year, and the prices obtained were lower than before owing to the National economies. Efforts are being made to increase the volume of paper collected and it is hoped that there will be an increase in the prices which will encourage the men to collect more.

## TABLE 7

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Details of present methods of sewage disposal in the various parishes are shown below, and I am indebted to Mr. D. H. Maud, the Engineer and Surveyor for this information:-

#### Arkholme, Borwick, Burrow and Cantsfield

There are no sewerage systems in these villages, but the majority of the properties are served by individual septic tank drainage. Consideration is currently being given to the provision of a mains drainage system and sewage treatment works in Arkholme.

#### Caton

The main centres of population of Caton and Brookhouse drain to a sewage treatment works situated near to the River Lune. A scheme for the extension of this works to cope with the overload caused by the new development has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their approval. In addition to providing new sedimentation tanks, humus tanks and new filters, special consideration has been given to the method of de-watering the sewage sludge by mechanical means rather than by the more usual method of air-drying on sludge drying beds. The machine which will be installed, will be capable of dealing with all the sludge from the extended works, and in addition, with sludge brought in from certain other works where drying is proving difficult.

#### Claughton

One small septic tank adopted by the Council many years ago served the Fenwick Arms Hotel and the Old Rectory. Due to adverse ground condition which prevented the tank effluent from soaking away satisfactorily, a new complete sewage treatment plant was built in 1970 to deal with the sewage from these two properties together with the drainage from the existing Council Houses. The resultant effluent now complies with the appropriate standards set by the River Authority and is therefore discharged in Claughton Beck. A private disposal works serves a terrace of dwellings opposite the brick-works, and the majority of the remaining properties are drained to septic tanks.

#### Gressingham

No sewerage system is available but the majority of the dwellings have been modernised and drained to septic tanks.

## Halton

The village is now served by two sewage treatment works viz:-

The original works situated near to the old railway station on the south bank of the River Lune which receives sewage from the eastern section of Halton, and the new works sited adjacent to the Bridging Camp on the north bank of the river taking sewage from the western half of the village.

This latter works also provides capacity for dealing with the sewage from 1000 personnel on the camp itself, and came into operation in September, 1967.

## Hornby

The village is served by a sewage disposal works sited on the south bank of the River Wenning, and the Council's Consulting Engineers are currently preparing a scheme for the extension of the works, to enable it to deal adequately with the village as a result of development in recent years and possible future development.

## Ireby

No sewerage system is provided in this somewhat scattered parish and properties where modernised have been drained to individual septic tanks.

## Nether Kellet and Over Kellet

Sewerage systems and sewage treatment works are provided in both villages and each works is now adequately dealing with the total population for which it was designed.

## Lowgill

One small septic tank in the ownership of the Council serves several properties in the village centre.

## Leck, Melling, Wrayton, Roeburndale, Tatham, Tunstall and Wennington

No sewerage systems are provided in these parishes, some being so sparsely populated in relation to their acreage as to preclude any possibility of such services being provided. Properties where modernised have been provided with septic tanks. Consideration is currently being given to the possibility of providing mains drainage in Melling and Wennington.

## Whittington

This village is served by a sewerage system and a treatment works which deals with the foul sewage from all properties in the village itself. No direct discharge from the works into the River Lune takes place, the effluent being taken to a large land drainage area sited between the works and the river.

## Wray

The village is served by a sewage treatment works of modern design which copes very satisfactory with the present flows from the village.



WATER SUPPLIES

Mains water throughout the district is supplied by the Lune Valley Water Board and approximately 80% of the dwellings are connected.

The chief source of supply is obtained from Manchester Corporation's Thirlmere Aqueduct from which five tapplings have been made to serve the district.

Other local sources are used to serve the properties to Caton, Brookhouse and Lowgill and a number of properties in Quernmore use un-treated water from one of the Board's reservoirs serving the City of Lancaster. Several properties on the boundaries of Lancaster obtain water from the Lancaster City mains and some farms in the Tatham area obtain mains water from Yorkshire.

Some 62 new dwellings were connected during the year to mains water supply, mainly in the Halton and Over Kellet parishes where the majority of new development took place.

TABLE 8

The following figures are an estimate of the number of properties in each parish served by mains and private water supplies.

Parish	From Public Mains		Private Supplies	
	No. of Houses	Population Served	No. of Houses	Population Served
Arkholme-with-Cawood .. ..	88	213	14	62
Borwick .. ..	52	139	1	4
Burrow-with-Burrow .. ..	46	130	7	17
Cantsfield .. ..	21	74	1	5
Caton-with-Littledale .. ..	975	2728	42	126
Claughton .. ..	45	143	2	12
Gressingham .. ..	49	129	1	4
Halton-with-Aughton .. ..	811	2347	4	16
Hornby-with-Farleton .. ..	223	548	2	9
Ireby .. ..	20	62	1	4
Nether Kellet .. ..	203	613	3	8
Over Kellet .. ..	210	643	14	40
Leck .. ..	55	168	5	17
Melling-with-Wrayton .. ..	83	244	-	-
Quernmore .. ..	97	305	86	277
Roeburndale .. ..	-	-	21	80
Tatham .. ..	58	186	57	203
Tunstall .. ..	29	73	5	15
Wennington .. ..	44	144	-	-
Whittington .. ..	83	240	19	56
Wray-with-Botton .. ..	134	416	18	76
Total Whole District .. ..	3326	9545	303	1031

TABLE 9

## Samples of Water submitted for Biological Examination

	Total	Laboratory Report	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Borwick .. ..	5	4	1
Caton and Brookhouse	90	84	6
Hornby and Wray ..	19	18	1
Halton .. ..	7	7	-
Regional .. ..	23	19	4
Kellets .. ..	10	10	-
Lowgill .. ..	3	3	-
Quernmore .. ..	9	5	4
	166	150	16

The results of samples taken over the District have been reasonably good except for Quernmore Parish (untreated). The four unsatisfactory regional samples of Thirlmere water were taken on the same day in different parts of the District. The six unsatisfactory samples in Caton and Brookhouse were during the sewerage workers strike when daily samples at selected points were taken. These samples were over a three day period and showed minor pollution which could not be associated with the strike. Quernmore Parish, I understand, will soon be having treated water and it is anticipated that satisfactory water will be supplied for the first time in the Parish's history.

## Private Water Supplies

51 samples were taken from private water supplies during the year. This is an increase of 36 over the previous year due to special sampling of certain houses in Quernmore Parish where there is a possibility of extending the existing mains supply. It would be a pity if this scheme did not continue owing to costs.

There are approximately 310 dwellings in the district using water from private sources, and the majority of these are isolated farmhouses where public water will never be supplied, or at least not in the foreseeable future. Where milk herds are kept, the water supplies to the farm are checked for bacteriological quality by the various Government bodies concerned, and sampling of private water supplies has, therefore, been limited during the year to private houses, etc.

Where application for grant aid under the Housing Acts is made in respect of dwellings on private water supplies, the approval thereof is now made conditional to the supply either being brought up to the necessary standard or for filters to be provided, if after works of improvement have been carried out the supply is still sub-standard.



## MILK SUPPLIES

There are approximately 34 producer-retailers of milk in the district and some half-dozen registered dealers. Several shops in the area are also registered for the sale of milk, these being mainly pasteurised supplies from the main dairies.

Routine sampling of raw milk supplies was carried out at regular two-monthly intervals.

A total of 175 samples were submitted during the year for examination. Of these samples 3 were positive to the Culture test for *Brucella Abortus*.

I am disappointed that there are still some producer-retailers which have not an Accredited Herd under the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme.

TABLE 10

### FOOD SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

The total number of food premises within the area is 75, details of which are given below:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	23
Green-grocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meat Shops	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bakers and/or Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shops selling mainly Confectionery, Minerals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	8
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	31

Of the above premises, 31 are registered for the sale of ice-cream and 5 for the sale of cooked meats.

The general trend of modern packaging and storing of foodstuffs has been maintained in the District. Owners of food premises are still modernising their storage facilities and there is a genuine desire by them to be hygienic.

It is hoped that the present high standard of food premises will be maintained in the future not only because of the legal requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, but also through a genuine desire of the retailer to provide good and sound food to his customers.

TABLE II

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	No. of Registered Premises	No. receiving a General Inspection	No. of Exemptions
Offices .. ..	7	-	-
Retail Shops .. ..	18	18	-
Wholesale Premises ..	-	-	-
Catering Establishments	9	9	-
Fuel Storage Depot.	-	-	-
	34	27	-

Number of Visits of all kinds to Registered Premises: 37

Designed to improve working conditions of employees in offices, shops and other sundry premises, the above Act gives the local authority wide powers to ensure the provision of adequate lighting, heating ventilation, sanitary accommodation, drinking-water and first aid equipment. Prevention of accidents is also covered by detailed legislation requiring such things as guards on machinery, staircases, floor openings, etc.

There are 34 registered premises in the Lunesdale Rural Area and of these 27 were inspected during the year. The majority of establishments were fully in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS 1968

In these regulations, if a Port Health Authority is satisfied that imported food in sealed containers is going to one person in an inland area, they do not examine the food but notify the Inspector of the area of destination who has a duty to examine this food.

Some 31,187 chickens, 4,356 lbs. livers and 4,110 lbs of necks have been delivered in the District by this method during the year. The examination of this food takes place at the time of delivery to the firm.



TABLE 12

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## PART 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occu- piers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	32	8	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	-	-	-	-
Total .. .. .	43	11	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found .. .. . Nil
3. Cases in which Defects were remedied .. .. . Nil

## PART VIII of the Act - Outwork

There are no registered outworkers in the district.

TABLE 13

## RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out on a part-time basis by the foreman in control of the refuse collection service.

Contract services to farms and business premises are available at modest cost and private households are treated free.

The regular inspections of contract premises has again shown that rats can be kept to the minimum. There have been no cases of major infestations during the year.

Action relating to rodent control during the year ended  
31st December, 1970.

		Non-Agri- cultural	Agri- cultural
(1)	No. of properties .. .. .	3239	481
(2)	No. of properties inspected following notification ..	58	98
(3)	No. of properties found to be infested by:		
	Rats .. .. .	48	93
	Mice .. .. .	10	5
	No. of properties inspected other than by notification .. .. .	29	161

### CARAVANS

There are 35 registered caravan sites in the district containing a total of 384 caravans at the peak holiday periods of mid-summer. Of this total of 384 caravans some 47 are on residential sites and occupied during the whole of the year.

The main sites in the district are as follows:-

Scarthwaite, Crook o' Lune	..	..	..	..	100	Seasonal
Wegber Quarry, Capernwray	..	..	..	..	180	Seasonal
Intack Farm, Nether Kellet	..	..	..	..	36	Seasonal
Greyhound Hotel Site, Halton	..	..	..	..	19	Residential

The remaining 49 caravans are situated on small sites with up to 5 caravans each and numerous other sites, with individual caravans.

On all sites of over 5 caravans conditions are specified in accordance with model standards, based on those issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Smaller sites are required to conform with a lower standard, covering water supply, sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal facilities.

In the main the sites within the district give few difficulties, and are in full compliance with the conditions specified in their licences.

Some itinerant camping in tents does take place from time to time, but there are no regular sites in use within the district.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

The provisions of the Clear Air Act, 1956, confer powers on the local authority to prevent or minimise the pollution of the atmosphere from smoke emitted from domestic and industrial chimneys.

Industry in Lunesdale is concentrated in the main in the western end of the district, and observations have been made during the year on emissions from smoke stacks serving the main industrial premises. No contraventions of the regulations were noted but several routine visits were made to boiler plant as a precautionary measure.

No smoke control orders have been made or considered by the Council, and indeed with the exception of the parishes of Caton and Halton, are not necessary in an area where the population is spread as thinly as 0.14 to the acre. It might well be that with the continued growth of Caton and Halton some form of smoke control will be necessary in the future.

#### SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area, but several private pools do exist at Leck, Tunstall and Gressingham. The pool at Leck is used on occasions by school-children from a nearby village.

#### HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are no byelaws governing the standards of hygiene of hair-dressing establishments in the area, although powers are contained in the Public Health Act, 1961, to enable the Council to make them.

Most establishments are, however, visited regularly for inspection under the Shops Act, 1950, or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and on all occasions have been found to be satisfactory.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

There are none in the district.

#### CANAL BOATS

There are no canal boats passing through the district as defined by the Public Health Act, 1936. Pleasure craft, however, do use the canal that passes through the parishes of Borwick and Over Kellet but these are exempt from any legislation. In the event of any of this type of craft being moored on a permanent basis they would then come under the scope of the Planning and Public Health Acts.



## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Action can now be taken against excessive noise either by the local authority or by a group of at least three citizens affected by the noise.

No complaints were received during the year.

## AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act enables local authorities to require the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for employees on farms etc.

Inspections under this legislation are made when premises are visited for such matters as milk sampling and routine checks on water supply, etc.

## SCHOOLS

There are 14 schools in the district and most of these were visited during the year. Seven establishments are connected to the main sewer and seven to private works.

All the schools are provided with mains water, except one at Quernmore which is served with a private supply. In the case of the Quernmore school adequate treatment by modern plant is provided and on all occasions when sampled the water was bacteriologically satisfactory.



